THE MARSHALL PROJECT 2019–2020

SEIZING THE MOMENT
Dear Friends,

We write in advance of the November 2020 election, which still feels too close to predict. The killings of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor have made policing and racism central issues in the campaign. Millions of Americans who never felt the sting of criminal injustice have woken up to the issue now.

In many ways, this is The Marshall Project’s moment. We were founded on the conviction that the country needed a more robust “national conversation” about our criminal justice system. As the airwaves, social media and print media fill up with conspiracies, stereotypes and half-truths, our work is more important than ever.

Truth-telling is the best antidote to misinformation. Earlier this year, the debate about bail reform in New York relied on unfounded statistics and allegations from prosecutors that people released from jail were committing new crimes en masse. Not true. Meanwhile, the Trump campaign has issued a stream of social media posts featuring mugshots of Black people with warnings about looting and chaos. Some mainstream media have echoed and amplified these untruths.

The Marshall Project’s journalism, and the impact it has on policy, on advocacy and on other media, is described in some detail in these pages. But lately, we ask ourselves: are we doing enough to break through the national focus on presidential politics and remind the country about the areas where real change must take place?

As consequential as the presidency is, we must never forget that most criminal justice policy is made at the local level. Mayors and city councils oversee the police; many district attorneys and even judges are locally elected. Jails are mostly run by counties, prisons mostly by the states. Governors and state legislators make and execute most of the laws that determine how criminal justice actually works.

Among the many devastating intersections of coronavirus and criminal justice, the consequences for local media are particularly serious. The pandemic has accelerated the collapse of a local media ecosystem that was already in bad shape. Thousands of local publications have been shuttered.

The devastation of local media raises the question: Who will hold local criminal justice officials accountable? Who will assemble the compelling narratives about conditions in the local county jails? Who will track the data on local police use of force? Who will file the Freedom of Information Act requests that compel transparency in agencies like the parole board? Who will stick with any of these stories beyond the day-long time horizon that is all that most local reporters can now afford?

At The Marshall Project, we’ve partnered with dozens of local news organizations to publish deeply researched, sensitively told narratives that they simply couldn’t have produced on their own. We’re committed to reporting local stories that have real impact. We believe that journalism makes a difference. And we want to do more.

We welcome your thoughts, your ideas and, as always, your support.

With our gratitude,

[Signature]
Our journalists kept a spotlight on the criminal justice system even as it closed to outside scrutiny more tightly than ever during the pandemic. We relied on extensive sources developed over years of reporting to keep our audience up-to-date during a chaotic and agonizing year.

The Marshall Project published more stories than we have in years, doubling our monthly output. Meanwhile, traffic to our website spiked and stayed high—with over a million page views per month since the pandemic began.

**WHEN THE PANDEMIC STRUCK**

We were among the first to warn of the looming danger that the coronavirus posed to people living and working in America's prisons and jails. In the first days of March, our reporters exposed the systemic difficulties of trying to follow public health advice if you're incarcerated.

After our story on rancid prison food ran in the Houston Chronicle and the San Antonio Express-News, Texas lawmakers began reaching out to the prison system with concerns, and agency officials said they'd revise quality control procedures. Some prisoners called reporter Keri Blakinger to let her know that they had received hot meals, which they attributed to her reporting.

As the coronavirus pandemic spread across America in early March, North Carolina corrections officials shut down family visits and restricted programming in prisons. But weeks later, the state was still allowing hundreds of incarcerated people to leave prisons to work for local industries such as chicken-processing plants, potentially exposing them to the virus. After our reporter Joe Neff put that story on the front page of the state's largest newspaper, the program got shut down.
Tracking the spread of COVID-19 in prison

At the start of the pandemic, our reporters raced to contact prison authorities in all 50 states and the federal system, gathering a weekly update on the numbers of people inside prisons, including staff, who have tested positive or died from COVID-19. The Marshall Project continues to produce one of the most comprehensive datasets that exists showing the spread of the coronavirus in our nation's prisons.

- Our tracker has been cited in over 500 stories from other media organizations.
- Sen. Cory Booker, Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Rep. Ayana Pressley relied on our numbers in a letter to governors of five hard-hit states, urging them to release people from prison who are over 50 or have pre-existing health conditions.
- Our findings are distributed by the Associated Press and reach hundreds of newsrooms, helping journalists cover this issue locally.
- Researchers from across the country have contacted us to use The Marshall Project's data for their own investigations. They include the Ella Baker Center for Civil Rights, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and The University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy.

The number of COVID-19 cases we counted in state and federal prisons by the end of June.

There were at least 51,960 cases of coronavirus reported among prisoners before July 1. 36,746 prisoners had recovered by that date.
A National Reckoning: George Floyd, Policing & Protest

As protests over the death of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor and other victims of police violence sprang up across the country, our newsroom had the collective experience and the deep sourcing to immediately begin producing indispensable journalism.

We quickly investigated the failure of the Minneapolis police department and its leadership to adopt policing reforms. Even as the department made some changes recommended by federal officials, they continued using chokeholds and did not discipline or remove bad officers from patrol. Our reporting informed subsequent media coverage, and our reporters discussed their work on a broad array of media. We followed up with a report on the tangled history of the “excited delirium” diagnosis, which is often used to justify harsh police tactics.

We dug into 50 years of research showing that excessive use of force by police—donning riot gear or using tear gas on protesters—nearly always turns peaceful protests violent. The story was tweeted by former President Barack Obama as “a reminder of the importance of de-escalation by police in their interactions with protesters.”

Police unions are a prime obstacle to meaningful reform. We examined the tendentious rhetoric of unions in the country’s 15 largest police departments. Although they serve populations that are largely of color, 14 out of 15 of these police unions are run by White men. In the first analysis of its kind, we found that this bias holds true even in police departments that are majority Black.

Those who fly the “Thin Blue Line” flag say it’s a tribute to police officers, dead and alive, who put themselves in the line of duty to protect and serve. We explored the history of this flag, showing it to be a symbol of white supremacy and a flashpoint in the ongoing national debate about police brutality and accountability.
Our reporting on the tragic case of Karl Taylor contributed to the largest payment ever made in the case of a wrongful death at a New York prison. Taylor, incarcerated and struggling with mental illness, was ordered to clean his cell one day in April 2015. The ensuing altercation with his guards left him dead. Our contributing writer Tom Robbins followed the case closely as Taylor’s sister sued the state for damages. He even gave her the phone number of a prison advocate, who in turn found her a lawyer—who won a record settlement of $5 million for the family in February 2019. Terms of the agreement included an unprecedented pledge by officials to install video cameras and microphones throughout the prison. “I am hoping they can save someone else’s life,” said Taylor’s sister. When similar measures were taken at Attica prison, also in the wake of a 2015 investigation by Robbins for The Marshall Project, levels of violence dropped dramatically.

Sometimes change can take place before a word is printed. That is what happened with our exposé about “short-stayers”—children who are removed from their homes, often in the dead of night, and placed in foster care for 10 days or less. While reporting this story in New Mexico, which has the highest rate of “short-stayers” in the country, Eli Hager repeatedly heard that top child welfare officials were worried his article would embarrass them. So before our story was published, child welfare agencies reached a formal agreement with the Albuquerque police department to reduce the number of forced removals of children, and the state started providing families with financial support and other resources instead. As a result, “short-stay” removals in New Mexico dropped by more than half.

The Memphis Shelby Crime Commission is technically a nonprofit, but its board includes top public officials and its chief function seems to be channeling secret corporate donations to the police department. In reporting a story about the Memphis police in 2019, The Marshall Project asked for basic documents about the commission’s operations. The commission refused—until we sued, in collaboration with the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. In February, the commission finally agreed to make public the records of donations it received, along with contracts, tax forms, emails and internal reports. Local media continue to follow the story.

A California Legislative aide used our 2018 story, “The $580 Co-pay,” in a factsheet distributed to members of the legislature about a bill to eliminate medical copays in the state’s prisons and jails. Given the incredibly low wages incarcerated people earn, our piece put into perspective the $5 co-pay the state’s jails charged. The bill, signed into law in October 2019, eliminated copayments for all such visits, as well as for equipment such as dentures or artificial limbs.

“[Your story] helped us to put these expensive copayments in perspective... We appreciate the dedication of Marshall Project journalists to exposing the injustices of our criminal justice system.”

California State Assemblymember
Mark Stone
Dear Friends,

In this year like no other, the rest of America has caught up with the mission of The Marshall Project, unable to deny the realities we were founded to expose. As COVID-19 ravaged prisons and jails, and as cellphone videos forced Americans to confront the terror of police brutality, the entire staff of The Marshall Project rallied to work day and night to explain, investigate and illuminate. We are determined to make the most of the spotlight on structural racism, mass incarceration, policing and the other ills of the criminal justice system.

We moved onto a war footing with the onset of COVID-19 and reinvented ourselves overnight as an entirely remote newsroom. Our staff rallied to turn out seminal works of written, data and visual journalism that were original, helped shape the national conversation and were read in numbers we have never before seen on our site. There were many weeks when our output increased threefold, a grueling pace for our small but valiant reporting and editing staff.

Working remotely in a pandemic poses particular challenges for journalists, who rely so much on in-person interviews to gain trust and persuade vulnerable people to open up. Officials used COVID-19 as an excuse to deny records requests or delay sending information.

During this extraordinary year, it helped to draw on my past life as the foreign editor of The New York Times, supervising a remote staff. Foreign correspondents are at risk in countless ways: from war, terrorism and disease, and those lessons guided us here at The Marshall Project. We needed to institute strict safety protocols so that staff could not only protect their health, but avoid spreading COVID-19 to those they interview, photograph or video.

Despite these challenges, I’m so proud of the journalism our staff produced. Just a few highlights follow. Keri Blakinger, drawing from her hard-earned knowledge of incarceration, was the first to write an article in early March in collaboration with Beth Schwartzapfel explaining that you can’t social-distance in prison. The COVID-19 tracker developed by Tom Meagher and Katie Park has become a vital resource for families of the incarcerated and journalists. Simone Weichselbaum tapped her deep policing sources to produce a timely anatomy of police reform failures in Minneapolis, together with Jamiles Larney. Cary Aspinwall and Maurice Chammah traced the peculiar history of the Thin Blue Line flag. Joe Neff, Alysia Santo and Keri Blakinger delivered scoops on forced labor during COVID-19 and the federal Bureau of Prisons’ repeated failures to contain the virus.

Some of our other investigative and narrative work predated COVID-19 and displays our range. Eli Hager spent a year on a seminal examination of restorative justice. Emily Kassie created a stunning immersive feature that explained how the United States came to create the world’s largest immigration detention system. We teamed up with Mississippi Today to produce a jaw-dropping look at modern-day debtors’ prisons. Just as COVID-19 exploded, we published the first national survey of the political views of the incarcerated, in a project led by Nicole Lewis, Anna Flagg and Lawrence Bartley.

I’m deeply grateful to our whole staff and our members for the dedication and support that makes this vital work possible.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

A breakdown of race, ethnicity and gender at The Marshall Project as of January 2020

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A Year of Remarkable Growth

The Marshall Project is reaching a bigger audience than ever before. Many of these readers had not previously connected with our work on any platform—and are learning about the system’s injustices for the first time.

MEMBERSHIP AND COMMUNITY

In fiscal year 2020, The Marshall Project is proud to report over 10,000 members from all 50 states. Our members are deeply invested in our work—23 percent of our members who responded to a recent survey said that they or someone they love was incarcerated and 25 percent said they or someone they love works in the criminal justice system. When protests erupted across the country to demand change in the wake of the killings of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor, readers responded by generously donating to The Marshall Project in support of our journalism.

SHARING OUR WORK WITH MEDIA IN CRISIS

As criminal justice became a hot topic in 2020, media outlets across the country reached out to partner with us. We bring them something they may not have the resources to pull off: a well-reported, well-written, well-edited piece of journalism, often an investigation that took us months of digging to produce. But our partners also bring their own value: local knowledge and expertise, and an audience of people who may not know our work yet—and more important, may not yet realize the true impact of mass incarceration. Partnerships allow us to reach readers beyond the “choir.”
OUR AUDIENCE BEHIND BARS

There are more than 2 million people behind bars in America today. They constitute the largest news desert in the country, with limited access to books, the internet and other reading materials. In early 2019, we launched News Inside, a publication curating our work for circulation within correctional facilities across the country three times a year. News Inside is now available in print and on tablets in 503 prisons and jails in 38 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. People inside prison have told us that as many as a 100 people may photocopy or pass along a single issue.

Because of our unique access to this incarcerated audience, in early 2020 we partnered with Slate to conduct a first-of-its-kind political survey of people behind bars. An astonishing 8,000 incarcerated people from across the country replied. And their responses were varied and surprising:

- Despite the popular notion that people in prison are overwhelmingly Democrats, the majority of White respondents in our survey identified as Republicans or independents—and a plurality, if given the chance to vote, said they would cast their ballots for President Donald Trump.
- People who have spent long stretches in prison are more likely to have changed their political views and are more motivated to vote and discuss politics with friends than those who have spent less time behind bars.
- Black people, more than any other group, say prison has increased their desire to vote.

Reaching New Audiences

The Marshall Project is committed to reaching audiences that have been historically underserved by the media, and to connecting our work to new readers or viewers who have yet to understand the full impacts of mass incarceration.
THE MARSHALL PROJECT AND THE MOVING IMAGE

The hit show “Unbelievable” developed from our Pulitzer Prize-winning story “An Unbelievable Story of Rape,” streamed to millions of viewers on Netflix.

People who’ve been incarcerated often struggle to explain how surreal and daunting it can be just to survive in prison. Working with stop-motion illustrations from artist Molly Crabapple, and with narration from actor Michael K. Williams (Omar on “The Wire”), we created an unusual animated feature, Welcome to The Zo. The three short animated films included anecdotes voiced by formerly incarcerated men and women, bringing to life the petty and disorienting regulations that keep people in prison perpetually off-balance.

We Are Witnesses: Chicago explored the nature of crime, punishment and forgiveness in Chicago through a series of 15 short films that were broadcast on WBEZ, The Chicago Reader and Univision, which translated the videos into Spanish. We also curated more than two dozen screenings and conversations across the city through an ambitious network of partnerships with social justice organizations, film festivals, educational groups and the Chicago Public Library. Together with the filmmakers, we conducted a workshop for aspiring young filmmakers in North Lawndale, one of the communities hit hardest by gun violence in the city.

MAKING HISTORY

The Justice Votes 2020 Town Hall at Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia was the first presidential town hall moderated by formerly incarcerated people—with more than 250,000 people tuning in to watch the livestream. Organized by Voters Organized to Educate and presented by The Marshall Project and NowThis News, the event gave justice-involved people a chance to question Democratic presidential candidates like Sen. Kamala Harris on issues seldom discussed on the campaign trail, such as sentencing reform for people convicted of violent crimes.
The Marshall Project Goes Local

Over the past year, Marshall Project reporters on our new Southern team—in New Orleans, Raleigh-Durham, Austin, Dallas and Houston—have unearthed compelling and life-altering stories in a region with a history of over incarceration and dangerous prison conditions. And they inspired action.

LEGACY IN THE SOUTH

As we expanded our reporting in the high-incarceration states of the American South, the full staff and board of The Marshall Project convened in Montgomery, Alabama, in October 2019 to dive deeper into the history and current landscape of the region. The emotional focus of our trip was a visit to the Legacy Museum and National Memorial for Peace and Justice. The memorial, created by Bryan Stevenson and the Equal Justice Initiative, documents more than 4,400 lynchings in the United States between 1877 and 1950 and provides a place to reflect on the long and lethal legacy of racial inequality. We also organized speeches and panel discussions with former candidate for Georgia governor Stacey Abrams, Alabama corrections commissioner Jefferson Dunn and a wide range of regional journalists and criminal justice advocates. We left more determined than ever to pursue journalism that will have a real impact on the criminal justice system, recognizing its antecedents in slavery and Jim Crow.

NEW ORLEANS

Our new Southern reporting team is anchored in New Orleans. Since it launched in mid-2019, our correspondent Nicole Lewis has reported on the almost 37,000 former prisoners in Louisiana allowed to vote for the first time. Jamiles Lartey investigated the lack of urgency in New Orleans to reduce the jail population during the COVID-19 outbreak, and how courts in New Orleans and elsewhere have limited public access during the pandemic.

The Marshall Project’s presence in the city is crucial. A year after NOLA.com and The Times-Picayune were bought by the competing Advocate newspaper, the number of combined reporters covering the city has shrunk dramatically. As a result we were able to recruit top talent in the region who have helped us to build relationships across the South.
**MISSISSIPPI**

In June 2019, we published our investigation revealing that the warden of Mississippi’s Wilkinson County Correctional Facility admitted to relying on gangs to keep the peace. U.S. Rep Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi cited our work in his letter to the U.S. Department of Justice, urging an investigation into the state’s deadly prison conditions. In February, the Justice Department’s Civil Rights Division announced that it was opening a probe into four of the state’s prisons, including Wilkinson.

For our investigation into Mississippi’s “restitution centers,” The Marshall Project teamed up with the nonprofit Mississippi Today. Our first-of-its-kind data analysis showed that Black people were being disproportionately sentenced to these debtors prisons to pay off fees and fines. Mississippi legislators filed several bills in spring 2020 that would end the restitution program that imprisons people for debts, and the woman featured in our story within hours got an offer to help pay off what she owed.

**PREGNANT IN PRISON**

Marshall Project reporter Alysia Santo and Academy Award-nominated filmmaker Elaine McMillion Sheldon spent months visiting Alabama’s Julia Tutwiler Prison, documenting the stories of pregnant women incarcerated there. The resulting film, “Tutwiler,” produced in partnership with Frontline (PBS), explores the successes of an innovative midwife program inside the prison and the inevitable heartbreak of women giving up their newborns 24 hours after delivery to return to prison.

- “Tutwiler” premiered at the Hot Springs Documentary Film Festival and won the 2019 Audience Award for Documentary Short at the New Orleans Film Festival.
- Upon seeing the film, Alabama state corrections officials vowed to provide better support to women postpartum.
- When “Tutwiler” was screened at the Adult and Juvenile Female Offenders Conference in Atlanta in December 2019, corrections officials from two other states said they were committed to starting a similar midwife program.
- The film debuted on PBS’s World Channel. The largest media company in Alabama, AL.com, also gave the film extensive coverage, including interviews with the filmmakers and the founder of the midwife program, as well as two Facebook Live watch parties.

**Think Debtors Prisons Are a Thing of the Past? Not in Mississippi.**

How the state’s “restitution program” forces poor people to work off small debts.

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Our Financials

It was an unprecedented year. As COVID-19 swept through prisons and jails, a heightened public awareness into the value of our reporting led to record-setting fundraising, a trend that continued as protests following the deaths of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor gripped the nation. This year’s surplus provides an important cushion as we navigate an uncertain time. We also worked to be financially prudent and held off on filling several budgeted positions. Our work is more critical than ever, and we are grateful to all our donors, large and small, for their support.

Our Financials

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“As a criminal defense attorney, I think your work is invaluable in raising awareness and spreading knowledge about a system that most people don’t understand well at all.”
—PAULINE, CALIFORNIA

“My partner is incarcerated and in danger for his life of COVID-19 in WA state. You all are doing critical work right now, and I’m using your research to spread the word and advocate for him and his comrades on a daily basis. In solidarity, thank you!!”
—KRISTIN, OREGON

“I am an elected prosecutor in Alabama seeking to make change and your articles are inspiring.”
—LYNNEICE, ALABAMA
Our Supporters

We are grateful to the many foundations, families and individuals who provide the means for us to pursue our mission. The following supporters have contributed $5,000 or more from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020.

Abrams Foundation
Adele Bernhard & Peter Neufeld
Alice & Ben Reiter
Alyssa Harper
Anastasia Soare
Anil Soni
Anne Patterson Finn
and Christopher Finn
Antoinette Delruelle and Joshua L. Steiner
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The Around Foundation
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The Fledgling Fund
The Ford Foundation
The Frances Lear Foundation
The Frederick R. Weisman Discretionary Trust
The Fund for Nonprofit News at The Miami Foundation
The Glades Foundation
The Helen Gurley Brown Foundation
The J.M. Kaplan Fund
The Jacob and Valeria Langeloth Foundation
The Joan Ganz Cooney and Holly Peterson Fund
The Margaret and Daniel Loeb Foundation
The Seedworks Fund
The Shauna M. and Kevin B. Flanigan Family Foundation
The Statue Foundation
The Tow Foundation
Timothy and Michele Barakett
Trellis Charitable Fund
Yeuen Kim and Tony Lee
Yogen & Peggy Dalal
Public Welfare Foundation
We are grateful to the many foundations, families and individuals who provide the means for us to pursue our mission. The following supporters have contributed $5,000 or more from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020.
The Marshall Project is a nonpartisan, nonprofit media organization that seeks to create and sustain a sense of national urgency about criminal justice in the United States. Our goal is to make an impact on the criminal justice system with our journalism, rendering it more fair, effective, transparent and humane.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
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Tel: (212) 803-5271